

VALENTINE DEMOCRAT

L. M. RICE - Editor and Propr.
Mark Zarr - Foreman.

Thursday, February 3, 1910.

To the Democrats of Nebraska:

We, the undersigned officers of your state committee hereby call a mass meeting of the democracy of Nebraska to gather in Lincoln on Monday, Feb. 14, as participants in a dollar banquet.

We do this in conformity with a precedent followed for many years in the holding of such meetings at the capitol city for the benefit of the democratic organization and the propagation of democratic doctrine. And we feel that this year especially the advisability of such a gathering is apparent, since conditions more than ever demand a vigorous campaign in every state in this union to assert anew the gospel that principles and not money should be the basis of the government at Washington.

There has never been a time in recent years when the great mass of the people were so heartily in favor of democratic doctrines as now. There has never been a time when the necessity for the establishment of those doctrines was as plain. A republican administration finds itself repudiated and condemned by multitudes of republicans because it has departed still further from democratic principles than did the preceding administration, and because such democratic policies as the preceding administration, in part espoused the present administration. The country is hungry for democracy—democracy in the house of representatives, in the senate and in the White House. And the country is sick at heart over the spectacle of false pretense under which a republican administration was elected, and the deliberate betrayal that followed that election.

It behooves democrats everywhere to get together. Great principles are at stake. The future of the republic, as depending on political and industrial liberty is involved. The country must look, and is looking, to the democratic party for salvation. It devolves on us as democrats to show that our fellow citizens will not look to the historic democratic party in vain. Many years of experience has shown that it is hopeless for progressive citizens to expect relief at the hands of republican party, and they will come to us if we show them that we are deserving of their confidence.

We therefore urgently request Nebraska democrats to bury and forget all minor and personal differences and assemble in force at Lincoln on the day mentioned to take up in earnest the work of advancing the welfare of the party and the principles for which it stands.

Announcements as to details of the meeting, including program, will be made later.

J. C. Byrnes, Chm.
C. M. Gruenther, V. C.
Leo Mathews, Sec.
Dr. P. L. Hall, Treas.

Miss Sarah Simpson visited Mrs. Len Bivens the first of the week. She is now employed with the W.N. U. of Denver as stenographer.

Quaker Oats

is the world's food

Eaten in every country; eaten by infants, athletes, young and old.

Recognized as the great strength builder.

Delicious and economical.

Our Lincoln Letter.

(Special Correspondence.)

Home rule has always been a cardinal principle of the democratic party. The principle is as old as the party itself, for Jefferson included it among the fundamentals. The Nebraska democracy reiterated its belief in the home rule principle in its 1907 platform, declaring for local self-government in Omaha and South Omaha, the election of local assessors and placing a check on the arbitrary power of the state board of equalization.

For years the republican legislatures busied themselves to enact laws empowering republican governors to appoint fire and police boards of the Omahas. The purpose was plain—to give the republican party, through the governor, the right to control for partisan purposes the fire and police commissions of two cities that are normally democratic. The republican city of Lincoln was always permitted to elect its own fire and police board. This was special legislation in its worst form—undemocratic, and in violation of the first principles of our government.

The democratic legislature of 1909 did its full duty by the two Omahas. It gave to those two cities the rights enjoyed by other cities in the state, namely, to elect their own boards of fire and police commissioners. The party was pledged to this, and the party redeemed the pledge in letter and in spirit. Certain selfish interests sought to invoke the doctrine of home rule against all forms of regulatory legislation. The liquor interests and the railroad interests sought to invoke the home rule doctrine to prevent needed regulatory laws. But the democratic principle of home rule does not mean that the state has no right to pass general laws. It simply means that the state shall pass no laws violating the principles of home rule, or local self-government. In this, the democratic party stands on solid ground. It believes in treating all cities in the state alike. It believes in equal rights to all, special privileges to none. It is opposed to sectional and special legislation.

In another way the democratic party redeemed a platform pledge when it passed the local assessor law. The republican party had deprived the people of the right to elect by enacting a law that prohibited the voters from voting for the men who actually assessed the property. The democratic legislature of 1909 changed this, invoking the Jeffersonian doctrine of self-government, and giving back to the people a right that never should have been taken from them.

The democratic legislature of 1909 went even further. It took away from the state board of equalization the arbitrary power that it had been exercising in re-assessing the property of the state under the guise of "equalization." The revenue laws passed by republican legislatures gave five men sitting as a board of equalization the power to arbitrarily reassess the property of the citizens of the state. This was insidious; undemocratic un-American. The board could raise the assessment of any county as it saw fit, and could do it without notice or appeal. In many instances the board did so, raising the assessment from 1 to 100 per cent, and without notice to the county's officials. The democratic legislature of 1909 changed the law. It gave the board the right to equalize the value of property by giving it the right to raise one county and lower another for the purpose of making the assessment uniform, but it provided that if the board undertook to increase the aggregate assessment of the state above the amount named returned by the various county assessors, notice must be served on the counties affected. The law now provides that before the aggregate

assessment of the state can be increased by the board of equalization or assessment, notice must be served on the county clerk, the county assessor and the chairman of the county board, requiring them to appear and show cause why the assessment should not be raised. By this simple provision the democratic party took from the board of equalization an arbitrary power vested therein by a republican legislature. The democratic party so framed legislation as to give the people something to say as to who should assess their property. Under the democratic plan property is assessed after an actual view by an officer chosen by the people themselves. It took the power of assessing out of the hands of an arbitrary board and assessors who were appointed, and placed it where it belongs—in the hands of the people. The democratic party is in favor of trusting the people. The republican party now, as in the past, disapproves of allowing the people to have full voice in their own governmental affairs.

Recently we called attention to the fact that the republican secretary of the state banking board was demanding and receiving an increased salary under the provisions of a law that had been declared invalid. Under the old law the secretary received a salary of \$2,000 a year. The bank guarantee law provided for a salary of \$3,000 a year. Secretary Royce said the new law was bad and refused to let go when when Shallenberger undertook to appoint a successor. Judge Munger then decided that the bank guarantee law was invalid. Secretary Royce then held to his job as provided by the old law. But he insists, and receives, the salary provided for by the law which was knocked out. But this is nothing strange, for republican office holders. For several years the statutes provided a salary of \$1,500 a year for deputy state officers. But republican legislatures went right along appropriating \$1,800 each, and republican auditors allowed the claims, each one \$25 a month above the legally fixed salary. Now one republican officeholder is being paid an extra \$1,000 a year under the provisions of a law that has been declared invalid on motion of republican bankers and politicians by a republican federal judge appointed by a republican president at the urgent solicitation of two republican U. S. senators. Yet we have been hearing an awful howl from o. p. organs about "democratic piebitters" and "democratic salary grabbers."

Dry Creek Cracklings.

Dora and May Miller are home at present.

Mary Ryschon went to Crookston Sunday to work for A. B. Overman's.

Dora Grewe returned to Dry Creek last Saturday to resume her duties as teacher.

Dan Miller and Albert Brown are busily engaged in freighting from Valentine to Rosebud.

The Dry Creek boys were trying their luck at skating Sunday, but report the ice very poor for skating.

Word was received from Will Dunn and Joe Ryschon, who are visiting in Oklahoma, that they will soon return home. They say it is just like summer there. We will be glad to see the boys return.

Lester Kellogg was a visitor on Dry Creek last week. He was on his way to Crookston for a load of freight. He says he has rented a farm near St. Mary's Mission, but intends to spend some time with us before beginning farming.

Loup Valley Hereford Ranch, C. H. FAULHABER & SONS, BROWNLEE, NEB.

Herd headed by S. C. Columbus 17, No. 169050, and Climax 2, No. 289,822; also, Melvin, No. 327072, reg.

Bulls for Sale at All Times.

U. S. Weather Bureau Report.

WEEK ENDING FEB. 3, 1910.
Daily mean temperature 35°.
Normal temperature 35°.
Highest temperature 43°.
Lowest temperature 3°.
Range of temperature 40°.
Precipitation for week .34 of an inch.
Average for 21 years 0.14 of an inch.
Precipitation March 1st to date 20.64 inches.
Average for 21 years 21.90 of an inch.
JOHN J. McLEAN, Observer.

Talk of the Town.

Four-room house for rent.

I. M. RICE.

C. R. Kinkead of Woodlake was in town yesterday.

Born to Mike Davis and wife a daughter, Tuesday night.

Have you seen the comet, exhibit "A," on the western horizon?

Julius Rauer and T. A. Cutschall of Kilgore were in town Monday.

Herman LaMotte and H. H. Wakefield were in town yesterday.

John G. Stetter is building a 30 ft. addition to his pool hall building.

George Gaskill has gone away on a visit. Ray Gaskill is driving his delivery.

J. F. Shepard is home from Hot Springs to spend the remainder of the winter.

John Kazda has purchased the stone building on Main street occupied by the Home Bakery.

P. H. Young came into Valentine Saturday with 45 head of mule colts that he had picked up around Norden.

Anton J. and James Fisher and H. H. Wakefield of Crookston were transacting business in Valentine Monday.

Misses Flora Weed and Celia Meyers, Bert Means and wife and Ray Gunderson come down from Cody yesterday.

Forest Shepard and John Kazda, proprietors of the barber shops, have agreed to close their shops on week days at 6:30 p. m.

Jake Martin and wife expect to be home from Pennsylvania March 1, and writes that he and family are enjoying good health.

Thorough bred Barred Plymouth Rock, Partridge Cochins, Partridge and Buff Wyandotte roosters for sale on Main St., Sat., Feb. 19th. 4-2 MRS. CHRISTENSEN.

Clarence Haley was taken to Omaha to be operated upon for appendicitis first of the week. Yesterday a message called Mr. Haley to Omaha, the condition of Clarence being dangerous.

Cal Wagner, an old timer in this western country, has been in town this week as a witness against Wm. Bailey, the man charged with stealing his and Frank Ankeny's horses a couple of years ago. The preliminary is set for Feb. 23.

All Workmen and candidates desirous of being initiated are hereby notified that the lodge will meet in regular session Monday, Feb. 7, at the Fraternal hall at 8 p. m. Supper will be served.

J. C. Quigley, Rec.
C. W. Maxwell, M. W.

Ed Reiser and L. G. Smith of Brownlee spent Saturday in our city and played a few games of checkers with us. Ed is a prosperous stockman north of Brownlee and had his leg broken a few months ago by his horse falling with him, but is now getting along pretty well.

Louis Marvin, an old man who is nearly deaf, was brought down from Merriman Tuesday to be tried before the insanity board and seemed in a pitiful condition. He thinks his neighbors are trying to beat him out of his property. He hasn't much. Says he fought through the civil war and was wounded seven times in left leg, right arm and a bursting shell struck him on the head which caused his deafness and may be the cause of his condition of mind. His mind dwells considerably upon war times and his valiant service in the army.

Ben Roberts, Arthur Bowring and Mr. Bateman were the witnesses subpoenaed to testify in the case.

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the only high grade baking powder selling at a moderate cost. \$1,000.00 is offered to anyone finding the least trace of impurity, in the baking, caused by Calumet.

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We sell a first-class furnace, suitable for a cottage with all pipe and fittings for \$60.00, and larger furnaces at proportionately low prices.

We manufacture 36 different furnaces of the leading styles. We own one of the best equipped furnace plants in the west. We manufacture the very best and sell at the lowest possible manufacturer's price. Our furnaces burn any kind of fuel.



The Bovee furnace is the only furnace having a perfect forced Ventilating System, that insures pure air in every part of the house. The value of this forced ventilation cannot be over-estimated, especially in case of bad lungs or sickness.

We ship everything properly prepared ready to install, so that any handy man can properly install our furnaces without any assistance from a tinner.

Send rough plan of building to be heated and get our three-colored catalog and best plans for heating plant. A letter to us will save you about half the cost of a heating plant.

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Cigars and Soft Drinks

JOHN G. STETTER - PROP.



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Order of Hearing and Notice on Petition for Settlement of Account.

In the county court of Cherry county, Nebraska.
STATE OF NEBRASKA, ss
County of Cherry.
To the heirs and all persons interested in the estate of William H. Carter, deceased: On reading the petition of Mary E. Carter, praying a final settlement and allowance of her account filed in this court on the 23rd day of January, 1910, and for a decree of distribution.
It is hereby ordered that you and all persons interested in said matter may, and do, appear at the county court to be held in and for said county, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1910, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in The Valentine Democrat, a weekly newspaper printed in said county, for four successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.
JAMES C. QUIGLEY, County Judge.
Walcott & Morrissey, attorneys.

Probate Notice to Creditors.

In the county court of Cherry county Nebraska.
In the matter of the estate of Floyd F. Anders, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the said deceased will meet the administrator of said estate, before me, county judge of Cherry county, Nebraska, at the county court room in said county, on the 23rd day of February, 1910, and on the 22nd day of May, 1910, at 10 o'clock a. m. each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance. Six months are allowed for creditors to present their claims and one year for the administrator to settle said estate, from the 22nd day of November, 1909. This notice will be published in The Valentine Democrat for four successive weeks prior to the 23rd day of February, 1910.
Witness my hand and seal of said court, this 22nd day of February, 1910.
JAMES C. QUIGLEY, County Judge.
A. G. Humphrey, attorney.

Notice to Creditors.

In the County Court within and for Cherry county, Nebraska.
In the matter of the estate of Ellen Watts deceased.
To the creditors of said estate:
You are hereby notified, that I will sit at the County Court Room in Valentine in said county, on the 16th day of February, 1910, at 10 o'clock a. m. to receive and examine all claims against said estate, with a view to their adjustment and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said estate is six months from the 16th day of August, A. D. 1909 and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 16th day of August, 1909.
Witness my hand and the seal of said SEAL. County Court this 12th day of January, 1910. JAMES C. QUIGLEY, County Judge.

Order of Hearing and Notice on Petition for Settlement of Account.

In the county court of Cherry county, Nebraska.
STATE OF NEBRASKA, ss
County of Cherry.
To the heirs and all persons interested in the estate of William H. Carter, deceased: On reading the petition of Mary E. Carter, praying a final settlement and allowance of her account filed in this court on the 23rd day of January, 1910, and for a decree of distribution.
It is hereby ordered that you and all persons interested in said matter may, and do, appear at the county court to be held in and for said county, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1910, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in The Valentine Democrat, a weekly newspaper printed in said county, for four successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.
JAMES C. QUIGLEY, County Judge.
Walcott & Morrissey, attorneys.

U. S. Land Office, Broken Bow, Nebraska, January 27, 1910.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by John D. Bowler, contestant, against homestead entry No. 9251, made Jan. 15, 1909, for all of section 3 Township 26N, Range 34W, 4th P. M., by John D. Black, contestant, which is 41.66 of that J. D. Black has wholly failed to reside upon, cultivate and improve said land as required by law, that said tract is in its wild and native state and wholly unimproved, and the claimant maintains a home elsewhere than on said land, all of which defects exist at this date, and have not been cured.
Said parties are hereby notified to appear and answer and offer evidence to sustain said allegations at 10 o'clock a. m. on March 8, 1910 before County Judge of Hooker County, E. Mulvihill, and that the final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on March 11, 1910, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Broken Bow, Nebraska.
The said contestant having in a proper affidavit filed Jan. 19, 1910 set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.
J. H. JOHN REESE, Register.